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Religions, Native Thoughts, World Peace

We want to maintain all different thoughts in the world in a single framework and create world peace through dialogue and exchange of ideas, but two fundamental questions arise here:

1. Can we reach world peace alongside native religions and ideologies?

2. Is world peace possible in reality?

Undoubtedly, although these questions may seem simple at first glance, they are actually very fundamental and challenging questions. In the article on human rights, I mentioned how we can truly achieve human rights when human nature has not been explained and only a general explanation has been given. Bringing religions closer to native ideologies and achieving world peace has been one of the greatest challenges of humanity from ancient times to the present day, and every civilization blames another for its lack of progress, both in religion and in native ideologies, and this is very sensitive because the world is moving towards creating a great challenge that may unfortunately initiate even more modern and worse wars than before.

This issue is very vast and complex, I will try to briefly address some key points:

1. Religions: Religions as one of the most influential factors on native ideologies and social and political structures of societies, play an important role in global culture and thought. In many cases, religions are known as a cultural capital that resists social and political changes and transformations.

2. Native ideologies: Native ideologies refer to a set of cultural and historical beliefs, concepts, and values of a society. These ideologies are formed based on the internal experiences and achievements of

each society and are of great importance in the process of forming individual and collective identities of individuals.

3. World peace: World peace refers to a process in which all societies and countries around the world cooperate and collaborate to achieve peace and tranquility at the global level. This process is based on human values such as justice, equality, respect for human rights.

In order to achieve world peace, the most important challenge is to eliminate extremist ideologies, cultural incompatibilities, and political and religious differences. To do this, promoting a culture of dialogue, respecting differences, and developing group collaboration processes on global issues are of utmost importance. Additionally, the development of the peace industry and peacebuilding in society, as well as increasing transparency in government and international policies, can help achieve world peace.

1. Alongside religions and native ideologies, in order to achieve world peace, we need a culture of dialogue, respect for differences, and group collaboration processes on global issues. We must recognize that differences and diversity among cultures and religions strengthen human values, and we must use this diversity to achieve world peace. Additionally, to achieve world peace, we need cooperation and solidarity among all societies and countries in the world.

2. Regarding whether world peace is possible, it can be said that in order to achieve world peace, we need to promote a culture of dialogue, respect for differences, and group collaboration processes on global issues. Additionally, to achieve world peace, we need to address political, economic, and social tensions between countries and societies. However, at the same time, we must recognize that world peace is a long and complicated process that requires cooperation and joint efforts from societies and countries.

It seems that in order to achieve world peace, we must use cultural and religious differences as an opportunity to strengthen human values, and with cooperation and solidarity among all societies and countries in the world, take steps towards achieving world peace.

In the past, there have been successful experiences in achieving world peace.

1. The Treaty of Westphalia: This treaty was signed in 1648 between the Roman Empire and the German states and ended the Thirty Years' War. As one of the earliest international agreements, it was of great importance and played a significant role in world history.

2. The Treaty of Versailles: This treaty was signed at the end of World War I in 1919 and is recognized as one of the earliest international agreements for achieving world peace.

3. The Camp David Accords: This agreement was signed in 1978 between Egypt and Israel and after years of tension and war between the two countries, it was successful in achieving peace in the Middle East.

In addition, some international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Peace Organization have been formed to maintain peace and create balance in the world. These organizations strive for balance in the world and achieving world peace and play a very important role in this regard. Although, for example, the Treaty of Versailles turned into a personal feud at the beginning of World War II and became an excuse for more fire, it was an appropriate option at the time.

International organizations consider the main goal to be the preservation of international peace and security and strive towards achieving that goal.

These organizations, given their role and importance in the international community, can have a significant impact on achieving world peace. In this regard, some important achievements of international organizations in preserving global peace include:

1. Prevention of international wars: The United Nations and the World Peace Organization have helped prevent international wars by holding international meetings and conferences. These organizations also work towards maintaining peace and tranquility in the world by establishing institutions such as peace commissions.

2. Assistance in resolving international disputes: The United Nations and the World Peace Organization have helped to resolve and settle international disputes by forming committees for the purpose.

3. Achieving international agreements: These organizations strive to achieve international agreements. For example, the United Nations was established in 1945 as a result of negotiations between five powers to maintain peace in Europe and later played an important role in stopping the wars in Korea and Palestine.

However, international organizations also face challenges such as lack of agreement and sufficient cooperation among countries, financial and political constraints, and inefficiency in implementing resolutions. Therefore, the success of international organizations in preserving world peace may vary.

We have examined three cases of international agreements and concluded that, overall, we have not been successful in achieving global peace. Perhaps we have been successful in a few cases, but not overall.

I looked for the problem in a different aspect of the reasons for the failure of these international agreements.

First: Lack of mutual understanding of a single issue.

Second: Upholding the right or considering one person or country as right.

Third: Having veto power, which is a significant advantage in the United Nations.

Fourth: Lack of a comprehensive plan for global intellectual development.

Fifth: Lack of decisiveness in dealing with violators.

Sixth: Too many meetings and the loss of the golden time.

Seventh: Inflexible laws in implementing international laws or resolutions.

Eighth: The United Nations not being taken seriously as an international organization and center in the world.

Ninth: Various religions causing different conflicts.

Tenth: Indigenous thoughts not being considered.

Eleventh: Overemphasis on a few countries instead of promoting a global mindset.

Twelfth: Lack of strong media in creating a platform for global awareness.

We need to determine if we truly want to achieve world peace or if we simply want to have various laws filled with clauses and provisions so that we can hold numerous meetings with them. Once our true desire is clear, we can have a more serious approach towards global peace from the perspectives of religions and native ideologies.

International organizations face challenges such as inefficiency and financial and political constraints. These challenges can lead to a real decrease in the ability of organizations to maintain international

peace and security. Some of the problems that international organizations face include:

1. Lack of coordination and sufficient cooperation among countries: This problem can lead to the inability of international organizations to solve problems and reach international agreements.

2. Financial and political constraints: Financial and political constraints can lead to a decrease in the ability of international organizations to implement their programs and maintain international peace and security.

3. Lack of agreement among countries: Lack of agreement and differences among countries can lead to the suspension of the activities of international organizations and a decrease in their ability to maintain world peace.

4. Inefficiency in implementing resolutions: Sometimes, international organizations act inefficiently in implementing their own resolutions, and this can lead to a decrease in their ability to maintain international peace and security.

However, some international organizations have been able to effectively reduce these problems and play an important role in maintaining international peace and security by striving to improve their activities.

Why do we have such differences in coordination and cooperation in a common goal?

Even international organizations lack an innovator or thinker and philosopher to adapt the raised issues and truly reach a common goal. I don't think any organization should be upset by such criticism because it is the truth, or at least part of the truth.

As I mentioned in the article "The Lost Human," we have only written various laws without considering the fundamental differences

between countries, whether political, cultural, economic, ideological, and even religious and native modes of thinking.

Yes, we have written good laws, but I pointed out that the nature of these laws has been ignored, and only the structure and components have been considered.

I say we should not have an organization called the United Nations, or if we have it, we should immediately implement the adopted laws, and to make a law immediately executable, we need a background that we have not provided.

Perhaps the question arises here: why do I and some colleagues emphasize so much on nurturing a global philosophical mindset and want the United Nations to be the executor of these laws through our help, rather than just a global meeting organizer?

In my opinion and that of my colleagues, the United Nations is as important as oxygen is to human life.

I firmly declare: Philosophy is the only thing that can help in this global chaos, and the reason for our emphasis on holding that global conference is because of the importance of the role of the United Nations and nurturing proper intellectual thinking at the global level, which is a grand and very important project.

I can confidently say that the importance of this conference is as strategic as water, food, and oxygen for this planet, especially in the modern world where this importance is increasingly evident. Just looking at the titles of these articles is enough to indicate their importance.

There are several solutions to improve the performance of international organizations that can help strengthen their role and impact in maintaining international peace and security. For example, I can mention the following:

1. Increasing coordination and cooperation between countries: To improve the performance of international organizations, countries must cooperate and coordinate on common issues and resolve their differences towards achieving common goals.

2. Increasing the expertise and capacity of international organizations: International organizations must have the necessary expertise and capacity to solve international issues, and for this purpose, attention should be paid to training and developing employees with the necessary expertise and capacity.

3. Providing sufficient financial resources: To maintain international peace and security, international organizations need sufficient financial resources. Countries should help provide financial resources to international organizations and support them.

4. Increasing transparency and accountability: International organizations must pay attention to increasing transparency and accountability in their activities. This increases the trust of countries and the international community in international organizations.

5. Increasing social role: International organizations must pay attention to increasing their social role and, through the cooperation of non-governmental organizations, address social and environmental issues.

These solutions can help improve the activities of international organizations and strengthen their role in maintaining international peace and security.

All of these five solutions are directly related to the performance of the United Nations.

The question is why philosophy?

1. Philosophy is a common language in the world.

2. Philosophy has been the cheapest method of thinking throughout human history.

3. Philosophy can create a sustainable level of dialogue between religions and indigenous thoughts.

4. Philosophy can understand the various cultural, economic, political and social dimensions in the world because it understands dialogue.

5. Philosophy is not subject to political laws because it is free.

6. Everyone loves philosophy, both people and different cultures, even politics.

7. Philosophy does not write laws and always tries to avoid tension between different ideas.

8. Philosophy speaks simply without using obscure and common words in the global community, and people love this simplicity.

9. Philosophy does not focus on one aspect and can easily enter and reach a conclusion in all social aspects.

10. Philosophy acts quickly because it does not require the implementation of any specific law, and speed in providing solutions is a great advantage in the modern world.

11. Philosophy can be instructive.

12. Philosophy can be nurturing.

13. Philosophy can be flexible and compatible with any style of culture and politics.

14. Philosophy can speak any language, and it can create concepts in any language, not just English or French or any other language. It understands the language of children, the language of a politician, and the language of an ordinary person, among other things.

15. Philosophy cannot be invasive, which means victory for the world.

Philosophy, can play an influential role in creating a balance between indigenous beliefs and world peace.

Philosophy deals with fundamental human issues and principles, creating a space for reflection and discussion on various issues. Therefore, philosophy can help create a balance between indigenous beliefs and world peace.

Considering that indigenous beliefs are often recognized as a factor in creating differences and conflicts among people around the world, philosophical debate and discussion can serve as a common space for interaction and dialogue between people, promoting balance and world peace.

Philosophy can help create a space for discussion and interaction between people around the world by examining concepts such as justice, responsibility, humanity, etc. Furthermore, since philosophy seeks to find answers to fundamental human questions, it can help create a balance between indigenous beliefs and world peace.

By creating a space for discussion and interaction between people and examining fundamental human issues and principles, philosophy can help create a balance between indigenous beliefs and world peace. Philosophy deals with fundamental human concepts and principles, including topics such as humanity, justice, human rights, responsibility, existence, God, etc.

By examining these concepts and principles, philosophy seeks to find answers to questions that require reflection and discussion, and to transfer these experiences to governments and people around the world.

Since native beliefs and ideologies are often recognized as a factor in creating differences and conflicts among people around the world, discussing and examining philosophical issues as a common space

for discussion and interaction among people can help create global balance and peace.

Discussions and examinations of concepts such as justice, responsibility, humanity, and so on can lead to better understanding of different perspectives and ideologies, and can help promote interaction and communication among people around the world.

Furthermore, philosophy can help increase understanding of different perspectives and attention to each other's needs by examining native beliefs and ideologies.

In fact, by examining native beliefs and ideologies, connections between individuals and people can be strengthened and contribute to creating global balance and peace.

Philosophy, as a human science, can help create balance between native beliefs and ideologies and global peace by examining fundamental human issues and principles.

By discussing and examining concepts such as justice, responsibility, humanity, and so on, it can help promote better understanding of different perspectives and improve communication among people around the world. Such thinking abilities are not limited to philosophers and social experts only.

Philosophy can also help solve social problems.

Philosophy deals with fundamental and basic human issues and seeks answers to fundamental questions that require deep thinking and discussion. In this regard, philosophy can seriously help solve social problems.

For example, by discussing and examining concepts such as justice, responsibility, humanity, and so on, philosophy can help better understand social problems and seek solutions to them. Additionally, by examining different native and global ideologies, communication

among individuals and people can be strengthened, and social problems can be addressed.

By examining the concept of justice, philosophy can find solutions to social problems such as poverty, inequality, discrimination, and so on.

By examining fundamental and basic human issues, philosophy can help solve social problems. By discussing and examining concepts such as justice, responsibility, humanity, and so on, philosophy can help better understand social problems and find solutions to them.

One of the social issues that philosophy can help solve is the issue of social and cultural differences. Social and cultural differences can cause individuals in a community to feel discomfort and discrimination, and this issue can lead to social conflicts and disputes. Here, philosophy can help solve this problem.

By examining the concept of social and cultural differences, philosophy can help better understand this issue. For example, by examining the concept of "social construction" which refers to the exchange of information and cultural and social differences between individuals, one can gain a better understanding of social and cultural differences.

Also, by examining the philosophical aspects of cultural and social differences, one can find solutions to solve this problem. For example, by examining the concept of "moderation" which refers to agreement and interaction between cultures and societies, one can find solutions to reduce social and cultural differences.

Philosophy, by examining fundamental human issues and principles, can help better understand social issues and find solutions to solve them.

One example of moderation in society is the effort to reduce social and cultural differences. Social and cultural differences can cause

individuals in a community to feel discomfort and discrimination, and this issue can lead to social conflicts and disputes, and even war.

Moderation, in society, means agreement and interaction between cultures and societies.

In a multicultural and multilingual society, moderation refers to an agreement on a structural situation that allows individuals with different cultural and social backgrounds to live together. This agreement can include laws and regulations that help respect the cultural and social differences among individuals in a society.

For example, in countries like Canada, there is a law called the "Charter of Rights and Freedoms" that helps preserve cultural and social differences among individuals. This law is recognized as a commitment to support human rights and agreements between different cultures and societies.

Moderation in society can help reduce social and cultural differences and improve relationships among individuals. By creating agreements and laws that respect cultural and social differences among individuals, a more equal and dynamic society can be achieved.

Moderation in society can also help reduce conflicts between the government and people. In many cases, conflicts between the government and people arise due to cultural, social, political, and economic differences. These differences may lead to feelings of dissatisfaction and discrimination among people and, consequently, lead to conflicts between the government and people.

Moderation in society means an agreement and interaction between the government and people. By creating agreements and laws that respect cultural, social, political, and economic differences between the government and people, conflicts between the government and people can be reduced.

Furthermore, by examining philosophical concepts such as "democracy" and "human rights," a better understanding of the needs of people and the government can be gained. With respect to these needs, agreements and laws can be formulated that help reduce conflicts between the government and people while respecting existing differences.

Moderation in society can help reduce conflicts and achieve better and more sustainable relationships between the government and people by creating agreements and laws that respect cultural, social, political, and economic differences among individuals.

Moderation can help reduce conflicts between different countries in society. Conflicts between countries may arise due to cultural, social, political, and economic differences. These differences can cause concerns and conflicts between different countries.

Moderation in society means agreement and interaction between different countries.

By creating agreements and laws that respect cultural, social, political, and economic differences between countries, we can reduce conflicts between them.

Additionally, by examining philosophical concepts such as "human rights" and "commitment to respect cultural differences", we can gain a better understanding of the needs of other countries and, based on these needs, formulate agreements and laws that help reduce conflicts between countries.

Moderation in society can help achieve better and more stable relationships between countries.

Moderation in society can also help reduce conflicts between different ethnic groups and communities within a country. Conflicts between different ethnic groups and communities within a country

may arise due to cultural, social, political, and economic differences. These differences can cause concerns and conflicts among different groups and communities within a country.

Moderation in society means agreement and interaction between different ethnic groups and communities within a country.

By creating agreements and laws that respect cultural, social, political, and economic differences between different ethnic groups and communities within a country, we can reduce conflicts between them.

By examining philosophical concepts such as "commitment to respect for cultural differences" and "minority rights", one can gain a better understanding of the needs of different ethnic groups and communities within a country, and based on these needs, formulate agreements and laws that help reduce conflicts between different groups in a country while respecting existing differences.

Moderation in society can help reduce conflicts between different ethnic groups within a country.

By creating agreements and laws that respect cultural, social, political, and economic differences between different ethnic groups within a country, better and more stable relationships can be achieved between different groups within a country.

Moderation in society can help reduce conflicts between ethnic groups in countries with high political differences.

In countries with high political differences, different ethnic groups may have similar concerns about how the country's policymakers and decision-makers act in favor of or against their goals and interests.

These concerns may lead to conflicts between ethnic groups.

Moderation in society means agreement and interaction between different ethnic groups.

By creating agreements and laws that respect political differences between ethnic groups, conflicts between these groups can be reduced.

Also, by examining philosophical concepts such as "minority rights" and "commitment to respect for political differences," a better understanding of the needs of different ethnic groups in countries with high political differences can be gained, and based on these needs, agreements and laws can be formulated that help reduce conflicts between ethnic groups in countries with high political differences while respecting existing differences.

Moderation in society can help reduce conflicts between ethnic groups in countries with high economic differences.

In countries with high economic disparities, different ethnic groups may have similar concerns about the distribution of resources and economic opportunities, which can lead to conflicts between them.

Moderation, in society, means agreement and interaction between different ethnic groups.

By creating agreements and laws that respect the economic differences between ethnic groups, conflicts between these groups can be reduced.

In addition, by examining philosophical concepts such as "social justice" and "resource distribution," a better understanding of the needs of different ethnic groups in countries with high economic disparities can be achieved, and agreements and laws can be developed that respect these differences and help reduce conflicts between ethnic groups.

Moderation in society can help reduce conflicts between ethnic groups in countries with high economic disparities.

By creating agreements and laws that respect the economic differences between ethnic groups, better and more stable relationships can be achieved between ethnic groups in countries with high economic disparities.

Philosophy can help solve political disputes. Philosophy gives us tools that can be used to analyze and examine political issues, and as a result, better solutions can be found to solve political disputes.

Among the philosophical concepts that can be used to solve political disputes, justice, human rights, democracy, commitment to respect political differences, and so on can be mentioned.

By examining these concepts, a better understanding of political issues and the needs of people in society can be achieved, and as a result, solutions can be found to solve political disputes.

Furthermore, philosophy provides us with tools such as logic, reasoning, analysis, and critical thinking that can be used to examine political issues and analyze political problems.

By using these tools, we can achieve a greater accuracy in analyzing political differences and propose better solutions to solve them.

Philosophy can aid in resolving political conflicts.

By using philosophical tools such as philosophical concepts, logic, and analysis, we can gain a better understanding of political issues and propose better solutions to resolve political conflicts.

One example of using philosophy to resolve political differences is the peace agreement between Israel and the United Arab Emirates.

In this example, philosophical concepts such as peace and international relations were employed.

Using logic and philosophical analysis, the two parties reached an agreement that established diplomatic relations between the two

countries and helped enhance bilateral cooperation in various fields such as economics, security, and culture. Additionally, in this peace agreement, the parties reached an agreement based on international obligations while also seeking to ensure security and stability in the region and the world.

By using philosophical analysis and logic, the parties were able to reach a solution that adheres to international obligations while also seeking to ensure mutual benefits and preserve regional stability.

This example demonstrates that by using philosophical concepts and tools such as logic and philosophical analysis, we can achieve better solutions for resolving political conflicts.

Another example of using philosophy to resolve political differences is the peace agreement between Croatia and Serbia.

In this example, philosophical concepts such as justice and ethical analysis were employed.

After years of conflict and war between two countries, they reached an agreement using logic and philosophical analysis, which aimed to preserve justice and human rights in the region.

In this peace agreement, Croatia and Serbia, using philosophical concepts, reached an agreement that focuses on securing human rights and justice in the region.

Also, in this peace agreement, the parties dealt with the division of disputed areas and the determination of the borders of the two countries to prevent future wars and conflicts.

To reach this peace agreement, the parties, using logic and philosophical analysis, reached a solution that emphasized adherence to international obligations and human rights while seeking to secure common interests and maintain regional stability.

Another example of peace agreements between countries using philosophy is the peace agreement between Colombia and FARC. In this example, too, philosophical concepts such as justice and ethical analysis were employed.

After years of war and strife between the Colombian government and the FARC group, the parties reached an agreement using logic and philosophical analysis that aimed to preserve justice and peace in the region.

In this peace agreement, Colombia and FARC, using philosophical concepts, reached an agreement that focuses on ensuring justice and human rights in the region.

Also, in this peace agreement, the parties dealt with transforming the FARC group into a political party and participating in the country's democratic process.

To reach this peace agreement, the parties, using logic and philosophical analysis, reached a solution that emphasized adherence to international obligations, human rights, and democracy while seeking to secure common interests and maintain regional stability.

It is easy to see that wherever philosophy is the foundation of the discussion, the results are very good, and wherever politics are used only, the results are bad and temporary.

In most of these cases, philosophy is necessary to intervene.

Philosophy is not seeking absolute answers to global society's questions and problems, but it uses philosophical methods to examine and analyze different questions and problems. Philosophy deals with fundamental cultural and social issues such as existence, science, justice, ethics, politics, power, aesthetics, and other issues.

In many cases, philosophy is not seeking absolute answers to global society's questions and problems, but it is trying to analyze and

examine these issues from different angles, different criticisms, and provide different approaches to solving them.

For example, in some cases, philosophy is trying to examine questions such as how to have a better life ethically? or how to define the concept of justice and use it in determining public policies?

In these cases, philosophy is not seeking absolute answers, but rather analyzing and examining these issues from different perspectives and providing different approaches to solving problems. It should be noted that philosophy is not seeking definitive answers to the questions and problems of the global society, but rather analyzing and examining these issues from different angles, different criticisms, and offering different approaches to solve problems.

Philosophy can help to better understand concepts such as justice and responsibility. In fact, philosophy deals with the fundamental cultural and social issues that concepts such as justice and responsibility have a special place in them.

Philosophy examines justice based on principles such as equality, differentiation, and resource distribution. For example, philosophy deals with the issue of resource distribution and access to them through principles such as distributive justice. Also, in examining the concept of responsibility, philosophy deals with various dimensions of this concept, such as individual and social responsibility, government responsibility, and so on. For example, philosophy examines individual responsibility based on moral and philosophical principles and answers questions such as "How much individual responsibility is each person responsible for?" and "How can individual responsibility be transferred to others?"

Philosophy helps to better understand concepts such as justice and responsibility and by examining philosophical and ethical principles

and concepts, it answers questions such as "How should justice be defined?" and "How much individual responsibility is each person responsible for?" and "How can responsibility be promoted in society?"

Philosophy also examines concepts such as freedom. In fact, freedom is one of the fundamental concepts in philosophy that is used as one of the main concepts in political philosophy, ethics, and general philosophy. Philosophy deals with two types of freedom: individual freedom and political freedom. In examining individual freedom, philosophy delves into concepts such as freedom of choice, freedom of action, freedom of thought, and freedom of expression.

For example, philosophy addresses the issue of how much individual freedom for choice and liberation from limitations should exist in society and has also addressed issues such as the conflict between individual freedom and the rights of others. In examining political freedom, philosophy looks at issues such as theories of freedom, the definition of political freedom, the role of government in ensuring the freedoms of citizens, and how to balance political freedom with security.

Philosophy addresses the question of how much political freedom should exist for citizens in society and has also addressed issues such as the conflict between political freedom and the rights of others. By examining philosophical and ethical principles and concepts, philosophy provides answers to questions such as "Should individual freedom be limited?" and "How can political freedom be guaranteed in society?"

Philosophy also examines the concept of justice. Justice is one of the fundamental concepts in philosophy that is used as one of the main concepts in political philosophy, ethics, and general philosophy. In examining the concept of justice, philosophy delves into its philosophical and ethical foundations.

Philosophy of justice examines principles such as equality, difference, and distribution of resources. For example, philosophy addresses the issue of distribution of resources and access to them through principles such as distributive justice. Philosophy also examines concepts related to justice such as difference and distributive justice. For example, philosophy has addressed the issue of how to address social and economic differences such as the difference between the wealthy and the poor through the distribution of resources and access to them.

Philosophy helps to better understand concepts such as justice and by examining philosophical and ethical principles and concepts, it provides answers to questions such as "How much difference in the distribution of resources between individuals is permissible?" and "How can a balance of justice be ensured in society?"

In conclusion, I hope that this discourse can help the United Nations in creating a global philosophical unity and that we can stand alongside the United Nations in creating this global unity. We can establish the foundation of a sustainable and better unity in the world by holding a global summit that has been previously proposed and suggested to the United Nations.

We believe that this matter should be immediately addressed and implemented, especially given the rapid pace of technology compared to thought.

I say this: The United Nations can be its own philosophy.